the Burnside expedition, censuring its design and its mode of operation, and prognosticating its failure. It seems that the abolitionists, who formerly cried "Onward to Richmond," with such ill-timed vehemence as to bring on the fatal disaster of Bull run, now take the other tack, and utter, with the same ill-timed vehemence, false predictions of Union disasters. The abolitionists are ever ready to blow hot or blow cold, as it may serve their diabolical schemes in and out of Congress. To our thinking the Burnside expedition is getting on very well indeed, and we regard it as an almost miraculous dispensation of Providence in favor of our cause, and as an evidence, also, of the superior skill, knowledge and judgent in the management of our forces, that so few accidents occurred during the terrible storms off Hatteras. We still hold to our conviction that the expedition was well-planned; and, if there is any mismanagement about it, the fault lies at the door of those contractors of the Tribune's own political caste, who sold the government oil, camphene and kero-sene barrels for water casks, and represented that vessels really drawing thirteen feet of water drew only seven or eight. Let the Troune reserve its censures for these chaps, and restrain its eagerness to attack an administration whose chief fault, in the view of the Tribune. and greatest merit in the view of all sensible men. Is its conservatism. What Congressional schemes the abolitionists have to serve by this attack we neither know nor care; but we are certain that Burnside is too good a general to do anything rashly; that his troops are not shoddy, though his ships may be, and that before long we shall hear such news from the Burnside expedition that the Tribune will be obliged to publish another "Just Once" consion, and acknowledge itself as far wrong in its present evil prognostications as it formerly was in its "Onward to Richmond" clamor.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS-ITS VALUE AND DEFICIENCY .- What the officers of the Coast Survey are to our naval operations the Topographical Engineers are to the operations of our armies. The value of the Coast Survey has been clearly shown in connection with our naval expeditions, and especially at the memorable bombardment of Port Royal, and in the recent movement of our fleeet to the rear of Fort Pulaski. There the officers of the Coast Survey buoyed out the channel, and, by their accurate knowledge of the harbor soundings, enabled Commodore Dupont to devise his brilliant plan of attack. Now, it is equally necessary on land that our armies should be acquainted with the ground upon which they are to fight; and just this knowledge the Topographical Engineers supply. But this branch of the service is sadly deficien and sadly neglected in our army, although there are thousands of civil engineers in the country capable of performing such service and willing to enlist. It is the duty of Congress, therefore, to authorize the President to call out these engineers and form them into topographical corps. This important matter has been overlooked among the clamors raised about others of much less moment, and we hope that it will be attended to immediately.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF ENG LAND AT LOGGERHEADS .- For the last fifty years there has been no question of such intense interest throughout the civilized world as that involved in the Trent affair. We Americans, with all our reputation for boasting and bragging, never knew that we were of so much importance before. The English papers say that the news of the pacific settlement of the affair was announced at an imperial ball at the Tulleries. given out from the stages of the English theatres, received everywhere with the greatest ensm, and welcomed with joyful peals of bells in all the English manufacturing towns, This only proves that, in spite of the tone of the British press, in spite of the machinations of Southern agents, in spite of the suppression patch to Mr. Adams the English people were at heart right towards this country, and averse to anything like war.

THE "ON TO RICHMOND" ORATOR.—The Hon. John A. Gurley, republican representative from the Second district of Ohio, who made such a flaming "On to Richmond" speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was an "onward" man before the battle of Bull run, and is the same individual who ran twenty-seven miles without hat, coat or boots from that battle field, and beat his own horse and gig into Wash ington by nearly an hour. The facts in relation to this astonishing feat of pedestrianism. as represented at the time, were, that Mr. Gurtey, anxious to witness the "total rout of the cebels," took his own conveyance and followed General McDowell's army on its "march to Richmond." When the battle commenced at Stone Bridge he fastened his horse to a tree and secured a safe and commanding position in order to witness the fight. The result was disastrous to our brave troops, and it finally became necessary for spectators, as well as soldiers, to look out for themselves; and, prompted by the first law of nature, Mr. Gurley sought his carriage; but, greatly to his astonishment, he found that some person, who, no doubt, was equally anxious for his own safety, had appropriated it. No time was to be lost, and Mr. Gurley immediately divested himself of hat, coat and boots, and struck for Washington, where he arrived fifty-five minutes in advance of his own gig.

this evening, Miss Hinkley in the role of Leonora. There

STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.-Dan Rice takes his first Excelsior exhibits a sagacity in his performance almost telligence, are full of comical tricks, which keep the receing at half-past two o'clock.

Affairs in Troy.

Troy, Jan. 31, 1962.
Patrick Grattan, Postmaster at West Troy under Buchanau, is confined in the Albany jail on charge by the ent of forging Post Office returns. There is said department of forging rose to be no doubt of his guilt.

dented success, pwards of 2,000 persons enjoying the gaiettes of dream upon the ice.

Personal Intelligence.

Paymaster Derao, United States Navy, is stopping at the Hotel Julian, and not at the St. Julien.

P. C. Cainoun, of Bridgepow: A. S. Guid, of New York; Jos. Bailey, of Manchester 'ungland; Mr. and Mrs. Bergh, of New York: Captain Petric, of steamship City of New York: Captain Rokell, of steamship Glasgow; P. Brignell and Mons. and Mme. Sastut, of Philadelphia, are stoping at the Everett House.

Oblinary.
Horox, Jan. 30, 1862.
Hon. Samuel A. Ellot died at his residence in Cambridge last night.

MEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Despatches of the British Minister Regarding the Settlement of the Trent Affair.

Congressional Action on the Financial Measures of the Government.

The Appropriations for the Postal Service.

A New Southern Expedition Under Gen. Heintzelman.

The Disposition of Conquered Territory. &c..

DESPATCHES TO THE BRITISH MINISTER RELATIVE TO THE THENT APPAIR.

Lord Lyons received to-day despatches from his govern ment in reference to the settlement of the Trent affair. The purport of the budget was promptly communicated to Mr. Seward. The British government expresses com plete satisfaction at the result of the negotiations. The kindly character of the despatches affords quite as much gratification to Lord Lyons himself as to our own govern-

The important point in the despatch to Lord Lyons is, that the British government distinctly declines to accept the interpretation of Secretary Seward, that that government is in future to change its policy in regard to the right of search, and be governed by its own recently applied dectrine of non-interference.

A strange and unaccountable misstatement of facts appears in the London Post, which says the reason why Secretary Seward's note to Minister Adams, dated November 30, relative to the Trent affair, was not laid before the British public, is that Mr. Adams did not communicate it to that government, but withheld it in the exercise of his own discretion. So far from this being true, Mr. Adams, in a despatch received by the latest European mail, says he not only stated its contents to Lord John Russell, but road every word of it to him on

This misstatement has here given rise to the question whether the Post is really the organ of Lord Palmerston. or does it wilfully impose itself as such on the credulity

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Committee of Ways and Means, that the final passage of no Tax bill can be looked for, before about the end of March-The sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Morrill of Ver-mont, Hooper of Massachusetts, Horton of Ohio, and Strat-ton of New Jersey, have as yet given no information to the committee itself concerning the details of their plans, and no definite point has been reached in any one respect-The main burden of the matter devolves practically upon Mr. Morrill, although Mr. Hooper and the other member of the sub-committee devote much time and attention to the subject. After the initiatory labors of the sub-com-mittee are completed, the bill prepared by it will be printel, and its different sections will be carefully dis-cussed, and the hope is entertained that the Senate Comcussed, and the hope is entertained that the Senate Com-mittee will meet with the House Committee for the pur-pose of facilitating action. If the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury is carried out, the measures of taxation adopted will not provide for a revenue of over from one undred and forty to one hundred and sixty millions of foliars, twenty millions to be raised, as already legislated, by direct taxation; from eighty to a hundred millions by taxes on sales of merchandise, law suits, carriages, watches, liquors, newspapers, magazines, oils—in fact every conceivable article of either luxury or necessity and about forty millions from customs. In view, how ever, of the fact that, in case of the continuance of the war beyond the 1st of July, at least two hundred and fifty millions will be required annually, for the maintena of the army and navy, and the ordinary expenses of carhe committee favor putting up taxation to that sum and it is probable that the necessity of accomplishing this result will be kept in view in all that is done.

Interested or malicious persons here, are continually York and elsewhere, that the Committee of Ways and Means are discussing the propriety of taxing this, that, or the other article, and by this means seek to induce them to employ brokers or agents at the capital to protect their interests. All such messages are calculated to leceive. Nothing whatever will be done until the bill has been printed, and, then, abundant opportunity will be tores to advocate its own cause, either personally or by proxy, as may be deemed advisable.

A great deal of complaint prevails at the dilatory ection of the Committee of Ways and Means, in view of the feverish excitement that prevails in relation to finance throughout the country. This may or may not be to some extent well founded. The gravity of the subjects to be considered demands mature pondering over every detail; still it is to be regretted that there cannot he an infusion of greater talent and energy into the com-

by, without any other amendments, excepting that it is proposed to add that the interest on bonds shall be paid in coin, and also that it will be provided that holders of government securities shall be exempted from taxation on said securities. The bill will pass by a two-thirds majority, and it seems generally conceded that, thus framed, joined with the prognostications of Mr. Spaulding, in his speech of Tuesday on taxation, the finances of our country will be established on a sure basis, as the bill will only be anticipatory of the national revenue for the

bill shall have been disposed of. The stupendous efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the financial wants of the country, are appreciated by every other member of the Cabinet, and have elicited the emphatic applause of even those who do not share his views on other political subjects. The sudden, upward bounds in army increase, from 75,000 men to 300,000; from 300,000 to the 400,000 recommended in the President's Message; from 400,000 to 500,000 as voted by Congress; message; from 400,000 to 500,000 as voted by Congress; and, finally, from 500,000 to 700,000 as practically carried out in the War Department, have necessitated continual changes in the calculations of expenditure, every one of which has been promptly and efficiently comprehended by Mr. Chase, and a means pointed out for meeting the fresh exigency as it has arisen. REPLY TO THE ATTACK OF CONGRESSMAN GURLEY ON GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The attack made in the House yesterday upon General McClellan by Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, was answered by his colleague, Mr. Cox, in a set speech to-day. Mr. Cox cas-tigated Gurley unmercifully, and vindicated General Mc-Clellan in a forcible argument. The House secured to en-joy with great zest the discomfiture of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who gained some knowledge of military affairs by Speaker to suppress laughter and applause on the floor of the House during the delivery of Mr. Cox's speech. Mr. Gurley has not done himself credit by his onslaught upon General McClellan. He was an exceedingly uno ble man during the delivery of the speech by Mr. Cox,

APPAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. Colonel Leonard telegraphs from Frederick to General Banks to-day that the damage to Dam No. 5, on the Po-

tomac, will not exceed four hundred dollars and that two nd dollars will repair the injury to the whole line. The freshet does not make a breach in the dam, and the enemy, six thousand strong, have been unable to gain any considerable advantage after three weeks efforts. Fifteen or twenty of their men have been killed and one of their regiments has been burned and the whole force driven away. Exaggerated reports of their opera-

tions have been published, but the rebet Jackson acknow-ledges that this expedition against the dams has been the iges that this expedition against the dams has been the est unsatisfactory in its results of any he has ever undertaken. All was quiet to-day along the line in that

APPAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. The King Philip, which came up yesterday, reports that the Resolute, in running up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head on Tuesday night, was fired at by the rebel

since, while one of our vecsels was firing at a rebel bat-tery, one of the gans could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn, and the cartridge found to be filled

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SIGEL. recent unfortunate resignation of the brave General Signi in a somewhat new light. The fact of his having been annoying development of a series of grievances that commenced as far back as the time of General Frement's supremacy in Missouri. Two or three days pre-vious to the battle of Carthage, Captain Sweeney, vious to the battle of Carthage, Captain Sweeney, United States Army, then Acting Brigadier General, ordered Colonel Sigel to report himself to his (Sweeney's) headquarters, at Springfield, Mo. The battle, however, being imminent, Colonel Sigel could not possibly obey the command, and, as a battle was fought and a victory won, the apparent disobedience was professedly overlooked, as it was plain that compliance would have caused the rain and destruction of both Lyon's and Sigel's forces. It was prevented as prevented as a freedom and at Wilson's creek the repeated demands of Lyon and Sigel for reinforcements were disregarded, and they were to twenty-five thousand men, with only five or six tho with whom up to the present momon!, however, General Sigel's relations are of the most cordial character. He demanded a court of inquiry, and was ordered to report himself at once in person to St. Louis to the com manding General (Fremont) and there to organize a new brigade. In this arduous undertaking, instead of re-ceiving help and assistance from any one, he was not even left to pursue his own course, but was no discoun-tenanced and interfered with as to excite still further feelings of discontent in his mind, and first to mediate a withdrawal from the service, simply on the ground that he was not permitted to be useful to the country. The en were taken away from him as he raised them, not only by companies, but even by whole regiments which ruiting. The disaster at Lexington and the escape from that place of Price were, in the meanwhile, the conse advice, and of the difficulty he encountered in entering

State of Missouri were decided.

After Fremont's removal, not being instantly redresses and discouraged by what appeared to him a neglect of the only chance of destroying Price's command, and crushing the rebellion in Missouri, Sigel hastily permit-ted credence to the report of his resignation, which has never been received by the President; but he has since given it to be fully understood that he is most desirous to contribute all the aid in his power, at any point, and in any capacity, to serving the land of his adoption; and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that all substantial causes of misunderstanding have passed away.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POSTAL The Postmester General has submitted estimates of th ome of money expected to be required for the service

of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as follows:-

June 30, 1868, as follows:—
For the transportation of inland mails, compensation of postmasters and clorks, for postage stamps and envelopes, and all the various expenses of the Department proper, and post offices.

To this is to be added cost of transportation of foreign mails, which was formerly paid out of the appropriation of the fifth section of the act approved June 14, 1858, but which the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 5th of August, 1861, decided not to be payable therefrom since the passage of the act of June 15, 1860. Between New York, Southampton and other European ports.

Between Portland and Liverpool and Quobec and Liverpool.

Between United States, Havana, Cuba and other West India ports.

To this must also be added, unless Congress shall make a specific appropriation, one million of dollars, which it was presumed Congress intended to appropriate directly from the Treesury, by the act of March 2, 1861, for a daily mail for a contract route across the Plains, but which the First Compredier of the Treesury has decided was not thus appropriated—Total 12,353,000.

The Postmaster General states that an immediate appropriation of twenty thousand dollars is needed for the

propriation of twenty thousand dollars is needed for the payment of the twenty-five additional clerks recently as not been accurately computed. It is estimated at THE GOVERNMENT OF CONQUEERD REBEL TERRITORY.

tory, as it is gradually wrested from the rebels. A minority in the administration, including the powerful influence of Secretary Chase, urges upon the President that, in consequence of the ipeo facto destruction by the rebel States of their own State rights, they are now to be considered as only Territories, and are to be governed same manner as Nevada, Colorado, &c. They say that scession, theoretically and constitutionally considered. necessarily results in such a dissolution of the govern-ment of the State secoding; that, by the words "United States," are signified not cortain received, organized sovereign States alone, but the whole domain, territorial and enorganized, included within our national boundaries; that a State, on becoming such does so conditionally, subject to a general law, and that ment are dependent upon its obedience to that general law, and become dissolved and nullified by disobedience; that both authorities and people having abrogated that cented to exist, and must begin de soro. Not a foot of soil, nor a solitary individual has been or can be withdrawn from the duty of allegiance, but the rights of both have been suicidally thrown away, and both com munities and the districts they inhabit occupy the relation to the federal government of mere Territories. Therefore the United States must organize Territorial governments in the revolted States until they are ready to resume their habits of loyalty and obedience, when as a matter of expediency and to avoid practical diffi mittees, every facility should be granted for their resto. ration to their former position. As a corollary to this it maintain that slavery never has been nor can be nationalized, and that a Territorial government must give liberty to all who claim it, or appeal to it for protection. There are now, they say, sixteen thousand blacks within the conquered Port Royal district; all paid; all loyal and good faithful workers of the soil. who never can become slaves again, and the same re-

to the rebel States, deny both the correctness of the principles and facts stated, and the conclusion, to be drawn from them. We have nothing to to do with the mere internal relations of the Southern States, and their rovolt does not entitle us to what we never possessed. Their external relations to the federal government, are the latter, and the mode of restoring authority and or exercising it when restored, must be prescribed by law-and in accordance with the precedents that have go-verned the nation from the beginning of its existence. It is the duty of the President to appoint a Collecter of Customs at-Port Royal, and to send a United States Judge there, under military law. This was done in Mexico, with regard to ports seized there; the same practice prevailed in Florida, whither Gen. Jackson was imprisoned a Spaniard for defrauding an old negro woman. Any other than military government, negro woman. Any other than inhitary government, is shown, by going back to first principles to be impossible, and a Judge is needed for maritime law only and no other cases. When allogiance shall be restored, the State will be where it was before the rebellion, and the rights of citizens will be under the same protection. These who have transgressed the laws will be liable to punishment, on trial, in the manner prescribed by statute, but there can be no wholesale disfranchisements or prescriptions,

in accordance with a mere abstract theory.

It is clear that the view held by the President and his

discussion of the subject between himself and his advi-GENERAL HEINTZELMAN TO HAVE COMMAND OF A

SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.

It is said that General Heintzelman, at present com-manding the extreme left of the Union Army of the Potomac in front of Washington, will have command of a new and formidable expedition about to be organized for further offensive operations in the South. General Sum-ner having not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of his fall to resume command of his division, General Heintzelman still has charge of General Sumner's division and his own. General Heintze'man has proved himself a gal ant and an able officer. His thirty years active service in the regular army, where he gained a large amount of valuable experience, and the studious attention he has or valuable experience, and the studious attention he has paid to the developement of the present war, eminently qualify him for an independent command like that now proposed to be given him. The principal reason why ha is not now at the head of such an expedition is that he has disdained to press his own claims upon the proper authorities. Modesty and merit, so rarely seen together, are beautifully blended in his character. Much surprise is being manifested that a soldier of so much ability and experience as he should not ere this have been placed at the scene of more active operations. The personal courage soon be forgotten. When the time arrives for the Army of the Petomac to move on its victorious march, he will probably have another opportunity to distinguish him-self on the sacred soil of the Old Dominion. In the mean-time, however, the State of Pennsylvania, which has sent so many soldiers into the field, has ten reserve regiments which have been officially tendered to the Secretary of War for active service, with the request that they be placed under command of Goneral Heintzelman, who is himself a Pennsylvanian. It is also said that Maine and one or two other States have offered some of their reserve troops for the same expedition. The new Secretary of War will probably give his immediate attention to the

SECRESY OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. inding officers was aware of any destination of our troops, beyond Roanoke Island, at the last reports. This is a striking rebuke of the scandalous efforts of certain New York journals to promulgate intelligence in advance ormation to the enemy is strongly reprobated by the

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN THE WEST. Rectuion of important military movements in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. General Hunter's proclama-mation to his troops, that he will command the expedi-tion across the plains in person, is hailed here by military mon as an omen of snovess. General Lane's expedition, about which so much has been said, was only in the imrized by the President or General McClellan. General

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BANES.
General Banks returns to Frederick to morrow

GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.
General Butler has had considerable to contend with in obtaining permission from the government to move with his expedition after he had raised it. Governor Andrew stood in the way, and his opposition has been represented here for several days past by two of his staff, as well as the Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts. The President, Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Stanton and Mr. every facility has been afforded him by the Navy Department, especially by Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. General Butler was originally authorized proceed to raise the expedition by the War Department, under the direction of the President, and by the urgent request of General Scott.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL STONE Brigadier General Stone is at present in the city for the double purpose of appearing before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and attending to his own case, which

THE NEW COMMANDER AT POOLESUE DE General Burns will probably command the division

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major Frederick Steele, Eleventh regiment of infantry, as Briga-

The Senate was in executive session for about an hour to day. There was a sharp discussion about going into the confirmation of some of those whose names had been

THE RELIEF COMMESSIONERS TO THE REBEL STATES.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames reached
Washington to-day, and had a consultation with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the mission for the relief of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. These Commissioners will loave here to-morrow fo Fortress Monroe, and endeavor to-reach Richmond under

Upon examination of the Quartermoster's Department fested, as will soon be shown by official report. The same department in the West is badly conducted, but for which the army under General Eucli would have moved weeks ago. Great complaint is also made here about the general conduct of the business under General Meigs, General Van Vliet, the Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, seems to give general satisfaction, so far as be has the power to act.

DEPARTURE OF ASSISTANT SPORETARY SCOTT Assistant Secretary of War Scott has gone to Philadel

Some action will be apposity taken in the Senate in recome to members of Congress from many quarters, and it is evident from representations made and verified that the inspecting officers are too few for so large an army, or that the present plan is somehow defective. The subject

From the weekly returns of the hospitals in this city the 24th inst. was 1,112, as follows :--At the general hes-pital, Union Hetel, corner of Bridge and Washington treets, Georgetown, 157; at the hospital at Colum Coffege, Washington, 162; at the general hospital circle, Washington, 89; at the Fifth District School House hos pital, branch of the general hospital, in E street, 10; sick remaining in the hospital for eruptive diseases, at Kale-80-26 of these are Berdan's Sharpshooters and 26 from Alexandria, 537. Total, 1,112 BAILBOAD FACILITIES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals are considering various propositions to facilitate railroad com munication between Washington and New York. In construct a new military road directly between the two before the proposed double tracks and sidings along the existing routes could be completed, the committee favor a nake proposition to run through trains with a locomotive to avoid the usual delay in the transfer of passengers a freight from depot to depot in those cities. This arrange to go frem New York to Washington in eight hours.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED. ment, was accidentally killed near Laurel, on Monda-last, by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a com-

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Government Employee, known as the Potter Committee is to be arraigned before the House of Representatives for having divulged the report of the committee before it was made to the House. A severe penalty is expected THE JAIL REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of State has written to Marshal Lamon firecting him to discentinue hereafter the practice of the inst half century with reference to the use of the jail for the custody of slaves on the request or order of their owners, &c. These instructions forbid him to receive slaves for safe keeping there, except committed by some competent officer of the law, for offences against the law or unless taken up and so committed as lawfully as form or unless taken up and so committed as lawfully as fugi tives from slavery, in which case he is hereafter to com advisers will provail, but it must be understood that all | ply literally with the provisions of the law, requiring

their discharge from custony at the end of thirty days, these instructions the Secretary of State has simply fol lowed the letter of the law, and has thus provided for the prompt correction of the abuses in that connection which have existed only by custom, for quite a haif a contury.

The venerable Ex-Secretary of War Wilkins was sere aded to-night, and responded in a strong Union speech. The new Commissioners, Messrs. Fish and Ames, were also seronaded at their quarters.

THE JAPANESE PRESENTS. The Japanese presents to the President, in acknowledgment of the attention bestowed upon the Japanese Ambassadors during their recent visit to the United States, are exquisitely beautiful. They are accompanied by a latter from the Princes of the Empire who have charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs. They thank the President of the United States for the many civilities and ses extended to the Japanese Ambassadors, which they regard as fresh guarantees of amity and cordial friendship between this republic and the empire of Japan, and conclude by begging the acceptance of the companying presents as a slight testimonial of regard

nd appreciation.

The letter is accompanied by a translation of it in is expected they will soon be publicly exhibited at the Patent Office, where all similar presents are on exhibition.

Patent Office, where all similar presents are on exhibition. The following is a list of the gifts.—

Ten places of inlow (a rare sort of boxes), adorned with laquer of the finest gold.

Five pairs of flower vases, in antique bronze.

Fiftcen rolls of finest double sating—brocado.

Twenty places (double) flowered crapes.

Twenty places (double) red crapes.

Twenty places (double) white crapes

One sot Catchue armor (of the finest laquered steel).

Nine rolls of striped velvet (double file).

Thirty piaces monshis (a kind of silver gauze).

Fiftcen places kin-monshis (a kind of golden gauze), very rare.

Fifteen pieces red and white linds (an imperial white

Ten pieces of Japan work, various kinds and curious.
Ten pieces of rich porcelain work.
Three pieces of okiname (royal furniture).
Nine blocks of crystal, from Fuseyamma.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGI-

The Seventy-sixth regiment New York Volunteers martered for several days in the barracks on Riker's seat of war. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the steambeat Atlas repaired to Riker's Island, took the troops on board, and immediately proceeded to Amboy, at which piace the regiment debarked and took the train for Washington. Colonel Greene commands this corps. A full list of the officers has already been published in the HERALD.

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE

Captain James J. Delaney, of the above fine regiment, has just returned to this city on recruiting service, by order of Major General McClettan. Sergeant Harry Sloams and Corporal Louis F. Wetzel have also been detailed for the same service.

The Navy. Our Philadelphia despatch, in speaking of the seizure of the Danish bark Jergen Lorentzin, and her arrival in Philadelphia, gave the credit of the seizure to the United States ship Morning Star. There is no such vessel. It should have been the Morning Light, which is cruising at present. She was spoken by the ship Union on the 25th of December, 1861, in latitude 6 36 N., longitude 38 38. Commodore Nutt at the Aster House.

Commodore Nutt, Barnum's last acquisition, and sup-posed to be the smallest specimes of lumanity in the world, held a grand lovee in the ladies parlor of the posset to be the smallest specimes of Lumanity in the world, held a grand lovee is the laties' parlor of the Asfor House yesterday morning. The Commodore rejoices in the distinguished name of George Washington Nutt. He was born in Manchester, N. H., April 2, 1844, and is now eigheren yoars of age. He stands twenty-nine inches high and weighs exactly twenty-four pounds. Barnum distanced all competitors in his but for the privilege of exhibiting him during the next three years. He brought his prize in triumph to this city on Wednesday and issued a large number of invitations to the families of our most inducatial citizens to meet the Commodore at the Astor House yesterday. The levee lasted two hours, and was, in spite of the unfavorable state of the weather, very numerously attended. The Commodore was attended by his brother, who is to be his travelling companion. At the request of Mr. Barnum, the Commodore was attended his visiters by singing the "Sword of Hunker Hill" and the "Family Man." He also showed his proficiency as a drummer, and went through the Zouave tashes. He was dressed in evening costume and wore a red, whits and blue neck tie. After showing his various performances, he was accommodated with a sent on the top of a table and conversed for some time with much intelligence and vivacity. The Commodore's sympathes are sit ongly enlisted in favor of the Northern States, and would, if it should ever be necessary, take up arms in its defence.

The New Jersey Legislature.

4 Bill to Exempt Telegraph operators from Military Duty.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30, 1862.

A bill passed the Senate to day exempting telegraph operators in New Jersey from military duty.

Mr. Randelph, of Hodson, advocated the bill, setting forth the urgent and important duties of telegraph operators.

JAMES A. McManten, of the Freeman's Journal, Freelectures on Sunday evening at Irving Hall. Whatever recollections his presence may call up, his subject has been chosen aloof from existing excitements: it is "Christopher Columbus," in regard to whom Mr. Mc-Master is said to have made extensive and highly in-

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Great Battle at Mill Spring, Ky.-The Capture of Cedar Keys, Fla.-Map Showing the Importance of the Position-Interesting from the Burnside Expedition-Important from the South-Changes in the Rebel Army-The Latest News from Europe-The Great Chicken Controversy in Troy, &c., &c., &c. The mail steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will

leave this port at noon on Saturday for Aspinwall.

. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific

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